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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/590,943	06/21/2007	Jurgen Otto	026032-5068	2662
22428	7590	07/16/2008	EXAMINER	
FOLEY AND LARDNER LLP			ALEX, JAMES S	
SUITE 500			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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WASHINGTON, DC 20007			3636	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/590,943	Applicant(s) OTTO, JURGEN
	Examiner JAMES ALEX	Art Unit 3636

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 June 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date 08/28/06
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 3, 5, 9, 15, 17, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. These claims will be examined *as best understood* by the examiner.

Re claim 3, the phrase "direction-of-rotation-dependent lockability" is confusing and sufficiently broad to render the claim indefinite. The phrase can be interpreted to mean a device which locks the armrest in any rotational direction, including both or neither.

Claim 5 recites the limitation "the control device" in page 3. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Re claim 9, the "range of rotation" is ambiguous and sufficiently broad to render the claim indefinite. The phrase could refer to the range of rotation of the armrest, the first component, or the second component.

Claims 9 and 15 both recite a spring, and appear to be referring to two distinct springs, they should be named so as to prevent any confusion between the two.

Claim 17 recites the limitation "the control device" in page 5. There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Re claim 19, there appears to be a typographical error since the limitation of the second position being located at an intermediate position between the first and second positions does not make sense.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1-14 and 16-20, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bidare US 20020096928.

Re claims 1, 2, 4, 6-8, Bidare discloses a device for adjusting the angle of a component (vehicle armrest) 44 comprising a peripheral internal first locking toothing

48, a rocking lever 22 with a second external locking tooth 46, the rocking lever able to be set in a stable locking position and in a stable release position when button 16 is depressed or released, and a control element 54, acting on a snap action spring 24 in at least one angular position of the component, the spring able to be set in two stable positions for setting the locking and release position of the rocking lever (since the spring is disclosed to bias the control element which in turn biases the rocking lever, it is considered to meet the limitation of setting the rocking lever in two stable positions, the locking position being when the button 16 is released, and the locking position being when the button is depressed).

Re claims 3 and 5, Bidare further discloses an externally toothed control device 86 (with external tooth 88 meeting the limitation of being externally toothed and arranged to interact with the first peripheral internal locking tooth 48, located on the periphery of an inner part of the mechanism), which brings about a direction-of-rotation-dependent lockability of the component as a function of the angular position of the component (see Pars. [0019] - [0021], which disclose the control device regulating the position at which the pawl teeth drop into engagement dependent on the angular position of the armrest).

Re claims 9-10, and 16-18, Bidare discloses a locking mechanism for an armrest comprising: a first component 22 having a plurality of external teeth 46 and a rocking lever 50 coupled to a rotational element 56, wherein the external teeth are located on

the rocking lever, the first element configured to rotate through a range of rotation relative to a second component 26 having a set of internal teeth 48; a snap-action spring 24 mounted on the first component ; wherein the first component is releasably lockable in two positions wherein the external teeth at least partially engage the internal teeth; and wherein the first component is freely rotatable through a portion of the range of rotation of the armrest; and wherein the spring has first and second stable positions (when the mechanism is locked or unlocked), and wherein the spring is moved from the first stable position to the second stable position (wherein the spring biases the external teeth toward the internal teeth) by engaging a projection 76 on a control device (including 28 and 72).

Re claims 11-14, Bidare further discloses a control device (including 28, and 72; 72 is permanently fixed relative to the second component, 28 is fixed relative to the second component when the lock is engaged) limiting the range of rotation of the first component (see Par [0018]) by preventing engagement of the internal teeth and the external teeth through a portion of the range of rotation of the armrest such that the first component may freely rotate with respect to the second component; wherein the control device includes a first surface 64 and a recess (not numbered, see Fig. 5 where end 60 of first component is within a recessed portion of 66), the range of rotation of the first component defined by the angular displacement of the first surface from the recess.

Re claims 19 and 20, see above rejections. Further, Bidare discloses an adjustable vehicle seat (shown in Fig. 2) with the armrest at a first position 36, second position 42, third position 34.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 15 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bidare US 20020096928.

Re claim 15, Bidare discloses the claimed invention except for the recess including a spring member. However, Bidare discloses a spring member 20 that releasably locks the first component in the recess via keeping adjustable arm 18 from pushing the first component out of the recess. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to place the spring member 20 in another location which would meet the limitations of the recess including the spring member, since it has been held that rearranging parts of an invention involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Japiske*, 86 USPQ 70. Additionally, since every part is

in contact with every other part, this limitation can be broadly interpreted such that the recess does include the spring member 20.

Further, it would have been an obvious matter of design choice to change the size of the spring member, since such a modification would have involved a mere change in the size of a component. A change in size is generally recognized as being within the level of ordinary skill in the art. *In re Rose*, 105 USPQ 237 (CCPA 1955). Further, in *Gardner v. TEC Systems, Inc.*, 725 F.2d 1338, 220 USPQ 777 (Fed. Cir. 1984), *cert. denied*, 469 U.S. 830, 225 USPQ 232 (1984), the Federal Circuit held that, where the only difference between the prior art and the claims was a recitation of relative dimensions of the claimed device and a device having the claimed relative dimensions would not perform differently than the prior art device, the claimed device was not patentably distinct from the prior art device.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. US 6447069, US 6209960, and US 5489143 for similar apparatuses.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JAMES ALEX whose telephone number is (571)270-3740. The examiner can normally be reached on M-TH, 7:30 am to 5:00 pm; F, 7:30 am to 4:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dunn David can be reached on (571) 272-6670. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/David Dunn/
Supervisory Patent Examiner
Art Unit 3636

JA 07/09/08